was uable to give them the Constitution which she had promised, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The growd then gave three cheers. Representative White proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He then told the crowd that the Queen and Cabinet had betraved them, and that instead going home peaceably they should go the palace and kill and bury her Attempts were made to stop him, which he realsted, saying he would never close h mouth until a new Constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to the expostulations of Col. Boyd and others, threw up his hands, and de-clared that he was "Pau" for the present.

After this the audience dispersed. News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry a revolution through had for the moment falled. However, appreciating the fact that the trouble had only just begun, they did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed, to which further consideration of the situation was had been animated by one heart and one soul from the beginning, dispersed.

UNITED STATES SAILORS MAKE A LANDING. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the United ates ship Boston landed about 300 men Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched to the office of the Consul-General of the United States, where a hait was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation, and the sailors marched out along the main street with two Gatling guns, and made a halt in front of J. A. Hopper's residence. About sundown they oved to the grounds of J. B. Atherton, and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion Hall, where they remained overnight.

A political meeting was held at night at the Government building, at which besides the Cabinet, Paul Nuemann, Marshal Wilson, L. W. Wilcox, F. C. Macfarlane, and Antone Resi were present, besides some others. The editor of the Bulletin, Dan Logan, was sent for. Friends of the Queen claim that her actions of Saturday are due to advice furnished by Kahunas. The members of the Hui Kalalana were angry enough to tear the Queen to pleces when they learned she had weakened and would not give them their new Constitution. They were an abject looking lot as they marched on King street.

THE QUEEN ASKED FOR PRAYERS.

The revolutionist party held a meeting at the palace Sunday morning. The Queen called in the Hawaiian pastors who were present to pray that she might keep her throne, and told them that evil-minded foreigners were trying to take it away from her.

The early arrival of the United States ship Boston cut an important figure in the proceedings of Saturday. In the minds of many the presence of the war ship prevented the pro-

mulgation of the Constitution.

The new instrument which the revolutionats wish to proclaim is really the old Consti tution which gave so much power to the sov-One of the officers of the household guards was heard to say that they had enough arms and ammunition to kill every Hacle in the country. Representative Kaupamano wanted the natives to murder Ministers.

The mass meeting on the 10th was attended by 1,200 or 1,500 of the foreign element. Resdemning the action of the Queen, and authorizing the Committee of Safety to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect public safety. The following day, the 17th, the provisional government was organized. It was composed of the following: S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones, and W. O. Smith, who at once issued a proclamation reeiting the arrogance of the Queen, enumerating the broken promises of her Majesty, and detailing the wrongs inflicted on the residents and property.

ENGLAND BEFUSES BYCOGNITION

The new Government then called on volunteers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a Lattery of Gatling guns. The provisional Government then noti-fied the representatives of foreign Governnents of the change, and asked recognition It was at once granted by all powers except

The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to Feb. 1 and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession and is now in charge of the palace. he barracks, the police headquarters, and other Government buildings. At the hendquarters the work of military

organization was pushed rapidly forward, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily from all quarters. The provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting its organization and adjusting the wheels Government to the changed order.

In the mean time the ordinary routine work of the Government is going ahead with but little break. The Hawailan steamer Claudine was chartered, and left Honolulu on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 10, four days after the revolt, with five commissioners abourd instructed to proceed to Washington and negotiate a treaty of annexation. The Commisoners are: Lorrin A. Thurston, William C Wilder, William R. Ca et. Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden. This was all the Gazette had printed of the revolution.

Further particulars of the revolution are as follows: All of Tuesday, Jan. 17, the commualty were in a state of expectancy, looking to the Committee of Public Safety to do some thing to end the state of confusion and to secure the rights of all the citizens against encroachment. The committee in the meantime was not idle, but was incessantly comoleting its organization and perfecting final arrangements necessary to the proclamtion of provisional Government and its protection by an armed force.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon an attempt was made by three native noticemen to stop a wagon which was being driven up Fort street by a Mr. Benner and a Mr. Good. Those charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the solice to arrest them. One of the police made a motion to draw a revolver. Mr. Good drew his, and, calling attention to the t that he was justified in the shooting he fired, injuring the policeman only slightly. The wayon went on, followed by the police man in a hack.

TAKING POSSESSION OF THE BUILDING. This epidsode precipitated the movement The citizens hurried to the Beretania stree armery, where they formed into companies. L and marched to the Government buildarmed, and marched to the Government build-ing. In the mean time the Committee o Public Safety, accompanied by members of the Government about to be formed, proceeded to the Government building and inquired for the Cabinet, but the Ministers were not to be

They demanded and received from Mr. Hassinger possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps, and in the presence of a rapidly increasing crowd the reclamation was read. Before the reading of the proclamation was completed volunteers from the Rifles' Armory began to assemble in force. The grounds of Alifolani Hali were cleared and a guard set at all the gates. The Frevisional Government sent for the late Minsters, who were at the police station

Two of them came, and finally all four went to the headquarters of the new Government where a formal demand was made upon them for possession of the police station. The ex-Ministers asked for time to deliberate upon this demand. They went to the palace in comsultation with Liliuokalaul. The result was ise proposition, which was rejected by the Provisional Government. The late Queen and Cabinet finally yielded unconditennily, and the police station was turned ever to Commander Soper and Capt. Ziegler.

With forty men from Company A.
Mr. Wilson made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer feasible The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen rement granted her an honorary guard.

sion and is in charge of the palace. It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise on the other islands. The routine of Government work is going ahead with little break. A COMMISSIONER TALKS.

Charles L. Carter, one of the Commissioners o Washington appointed by the Provisional Government, made the following statement to the United Press:

"The object of our visit to Washington is to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian Islands. We want to join the Union. not as a State, however, but under a territorial form of government. A government like that of a Governor appointed by the President, is preferable for many reasons.

There are such a large number of Chinese and other cheap laborers on the islands who cannot be trusted to vote intelligently that if universal suffrage were declared, the whites who represent almost the entire business in terests of the country, would be outvoted and powerless. An entire new system of government must be built up, and the only way is to have the United States take charge.

"It must come to this or the whites must leave the islands. Their interests are too great, however, for them to give up without struggle, and the revolution was the result The new constitution, which was brought out by the Queen, granted her almost absolute power and disfranchised the white voters The natives themselves as a rule are not in favor of the ex-Queen's plans. She is sup ported by a certain clique of about twenty who are anxious for political power.

THE QUEEN'S PLAN.

The Queen is jealous of the power of the whites, and is an ambitious, scheming woman. badly advised. Under the old regime she had no cause to complain. She enjoyed an income of between \$75,000 and \$100,000 with no responsibility, but she undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it. The Queen was supported by her favorite, R. B. Wilson, the marshal of the kingdom, and the Government Wilson swore in a number of deputies, and in all the Queen's forces amounted

to about 4(8) men.
"The Queen's plan was clever, but she lacked the nerve to carry it out. She waited until after the Legislature had adjourned, and then got twenty natives and dressed them up in long-tailed coats. She gave them a petition for a new constitution which they did not understand. Everything went according to programme until the members of the Cabinet refused to be dismissed.

The revolution was almost a bloodless one Only one man was hurt, a native policeman, who was shot by Mr. Good. Good was in charge of a wagon containing a supply of ammunition for the revolutionists, and the police attempted to capture it. Good, who is a man of great firmness and resolution, shot the policeman and took the ammunition to a place where it would do the most good to the mer who were resisting the Queen. Fortunately there was no necessity for a resort to arms and further bloodshed was avoided.

Our Commission will call on the Presiden and Secretary of State at Washington and will do their best to negotiate a treaty of annexa tion. We do not have power to make a treaty but will have to refer all such matters to the Provisional Government."

William C. Wilder, another of the Commissioners, explained the situation of affairs. He said that If the United States wants the Hawaiian Islands she can have them now, and on terms more layorable than ever before offered or will ever be offered again. All American on the Islands are a unit for annexation, and the new Provisional Government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there and all of the Germans. The foreign interests in Hawaii amounts to about forty million dol lars, thirty millions of which are in the hands of Americans. Honolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itself.

THE QUEEN FAVORS INGLAND

"If the United States Government should refuse to annex the island, do you think that Great Britain would step in and take possession?" was asked.

"That question I cannot answer." said Mr. Wilder: "but this I do know. The Queen is strongly in favor of British rule, and, if al-Britain for protection."

that did not recognize the Provisonal Govern-"That I do not know. England is repre-

sented on the island by Commissioner J. H. Woodhouse. He, in common with the other representatives, was notified of the change in the Government, and returned no answer to the communication. He may have changed his mind, however, as he had an interview with the acting President just before we left.

"Queen Lilliuokalant," continued Mr. Wilder, "if she had been allowed to carry out her plans, would have become absolute despot o he islands. No whites would have been at lowed to vote. The House of Nobles would have been abolished, and the Supreme Court Judges, who are now appointed for life, would nave been appointed for a six-year term only. and would have been subject to dismissal at the whim of the Queen.

THE BOSTON THE ONLY WAR SHIP THERP.

"We are glad to have the United States ship Poston in Honolulu harbor. She was the only man-of-war in port, and while she did nothing beyond landing armed sailors, who patrolled the streets, yet the moral effect was good, and probably quelled any disposition to fighting on the part of the natives, had there been any.

"The Hawalians as a rule are simple, peace ful. and indelent people, and would probably make no trouble if left alone. They are easily influenced, though, by politicians, and are convinced by the Queen that she was acting in their interests. I understand that the United States ship Mohican has been or-dered to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist the Boston in maintaining order. We would much prefer to have some modern war ships like the Charleston and the San Francisco. I think the Boston will be able to control the situation without trouble, but more ships

would do no harm." The revolution found the United States with only one modern man-of-war on the Pacific Ocean, the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. Admiral Gherardi's squadron, consisting of the modern ships Charleston, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Yorktown, is now on the naval review. The powerful coast defence ship Monterey is at this port, and could be sent on short orders.

The flagship Mohican and the war ship Ranger, now at Mare Island, have been or-dered to see immediately. The Mobican will go direct to Honolulu. The Ranger will proseed to San Francisco and await further orders. The Mohican sailed at 5 o'clock this af-

The Commissioners to negotiate for annexation have decided to leave here to-morrow afternoon via Chicago, and will reach Wash

MR. THURSTON'S STORY.

Probably the best story of the revolution was given by the chief of the Washington Com-mission, Mr. Thurston. He said to-day:

" It was known by those familiar with the inside history of Hawaii that the Queen had been plotting for a restoration of autocratic power ever since she came to the throne. She is a woman of a domineering temper, and it galled her to have to submit to her Cabinet and the Parliament.

To her intimates she declared frequently that she would like to see all foreigners thrown out of places of authority so that the offices

might be given to native Hawalians.
"The constitution which she tried to impose on the Cabinet she had prepared months ago "In fact. I understand she had a draft of it made before her coronation. Its chief feature was that it virtually disfranchised all foreigners on the island and abolished the House of supreme control, for the lower House is very

"She began her present plot by active work for the Lottery bill, which would bring in a half million a year. There is no question that she bribed many native members by money and hope of office to vote for this bill, w hich was a stonch in the nostrils of all decent people WAS ASSASSINATION PLANNED?

"There is also grave suspicion that she winked at the plans of a secret society to kill any foreigners who resisted her plans. She is uterly unscrupulous and would stop at nothing. Luckily the men who are back of have not her courage. They consist of the small fry Hawaiian politicians, men of no stamina and no reputation. It may be said plainly that her following is very small among the natives, the great majority of whom are unit in favor of annexation to the United

States.
"You never saw such unanimity as was shown among all classes of foreigners in the opposition to the Queen's pretensions. Only he British held back.

"The Germans were among the most enthusiastic in demanding a committee of safety, and in urging the seizure of the governmental ower. There was no regular forming into companies, but it was well understood that if the signal was given the foreigners would rally to a man to enforce their demand. THE BOSTON'S ABBITAL

"The arrival of the Boston was very oppor tune. She had been outside for a week's cruise. When she appeared on Saturday evening everybody felt easier, for it was seen that the Queen's forces could never prevail against well-drilled marines.

The scene at the palace when the Queen abdicated was very peculiar. The Queen was in towering rage, but she was sensible enough o see that she could make no head against She had a small force of about sixty troops. and they had four smooth bores and three Gatlings. With these they could have

stood off a thousand men if t The mere mention of fight, it was pitiable to see their demonstrations. They gave up weapons as though they were glad to be rid of them. In regard to the purposes of our mission you may say that we want annexation and

nothing else. What good would a protectorate do us? We want a strong central government, which could not be secured under a pro tectorate or a republic. To make Hawaii a republic would be like

making one of your Southern States a republic. The Kanakis have no more intelligence and no more claim to suffrage than your outhern negroes. We expect to get annexation, for the islands are too valuable for Uncle

"The Commission will leave here at 5 o'clock o-morrow by the Central Pacific Railway. reaching Omaha on Wednesday. Then we go by the Northwestern to Chicago, which we will reach on Thursday."

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

The Provisional Government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who has issued the following: "Notice.-Under martial law, every person found un'ess provided with a pass from the Commander in

Chief, J. H. Soper.
Gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturb.
ing the peace of disobeying of less is liable to summary. arrest without warrant.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. H. Sores, Commander-in-Chief. This proclamation is printed in the Hawailan. English, and Portuguese languages Under the orders of the Executive Committee all liquor stores have been closed. Electric works. which supply the city with light and printing offices with power, have been seized by the armed body of the Provisional Government.

THE INTEREST OF SPRECKLES. Claus Spreckles, the millionaire sugar king. s probably more deeply interested in the result of the trouble on the Islands than any

ther American. He has fully \$10,000,000 invested in sugar plantations. When Mr. Spreckles reached his office this morning he found Mr. Thurston, one of the Commissioners and an old friend, waitlowed, would, I have no doubt, apply to Great | ing for a conference. Mr. Thurston was for some years Minister of the Interior under "Why was the British Government the only King Kalakaua, and is one of the best-informed men in the country on Hawaiian political affairs

He and Mr. Spreckles were closeted for fully an hour and no callers upon Mr. Spreckles were allowed to interrupt the talk. J. D. Spreckies and others of the Spreckles companies took part occasionally. Details of the prising were gone into very thoroughly and Mr. Spreckles expressed great sympathy in

He said he was satisfied that, all things considered, the only thing to be done to proteet the interests of Americans at the island was to annex the kingdom. Mr. Thurston said that matters are in such a position now that no party or class of residents are fully capable of establishing a State Government.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Steps to be Taken to Increase Our Naval Force at Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Secretary of State Foster received this morning advices from the Hawaiian Islands to the effect that the monarchy has been overthrown and a provisional Government established.

The news came to the United States Government with an emphasis that precluded any doubts as to its authenticity. An official despatch to Secretary John W. Foster, received early this morning, brought the startling in-telligence. He immediately sent the information to President Harrison and to Mr. Mott-Smith, the representative in Washington of Queen Lilioukalani.

Mr. Mott-Smith, however, had already been informed, and he hurried to the State Department with his despatch from Mr. Thurston, the leader of the Commission sent to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The despatch was dated San Francisco, and contained the substance of the information telegraphed from San Francisco by the press despatches.

Mr. Mott-Smith reached the State Department shortly before 11 o'clock. While waiting to see Secretary Foster, he told a reporter something about the probable cause of the revoluion, as suggested by the statement that the Queen had attempted to abrogate the Consti-

THE MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

"In 1887." said Mr. Mott-Smith, "almost absolute power was given the King of Hawaii. de could appoint and dismiss his Ministers at will, and no restrictions were placed upon him. This, of course, could not last, and the people took this power away from King Kalakau and adopted a new Constitution. which the sovereign was obliged to sign. The native element has always chafed under the lmitation which was placed on their ruler.

Yielding to these mutterings of discontent. the Queen. I suppose, very probably attempted to put the old order of things in force. There

to put the old order of things in force. There are too many Yankees and Englishmen in the kingdom, however, to submit to this, and as a consequence she finds herself dethroned and her country practically a republic."

The interview between hear-stary of State Foster and Mr. Mott-Smith continued for some time in the diplomatic room of the kinte Department. At its close hear-stary foster went over to the White House and had a conference with President Harrison. No statement of the policy to be pursued by the United States will be made, at least until after the arrival of the Commissioners from Hawaii, who are to pre-

Take the New York Central for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, &t Leuis, and all peints West.—

sent the request for annexation to the United

SECRETARY TRACY CALLED IN.

Becratary Foster sent the news to the Navy Department, with the request for an immediate interview with Secretary Tracy. Mr. Tracy had not reached the department at the time, but Assistant Secretary Solely, recognizing the importance of the information, went at once to see Secretary Foster. They had a consultation in reference to the naval strength of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and Mr. Soley informed Mr. Foster that the only vessel there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity. SECRETARY TRACY CALLED IN.

there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity.

Mr. Foster thought it would be well to have better naval representation at Honolulu, and Mr. Soley wont back to the Navy Department to ascertain what vessels were available for service. Secretary Tracy arrived soon after Mr. Soley returned, and on hearing the news went over to see Secretary Foster.

It will take at least ten days for one of our naval vessels to reach Honolulu. It is probable that the new coast defence vessel Monterey will be sent. This vessel is completed, with the exception of having her furret armor in place, and it is likely that she will set sail at once from San Francisco to support the Boston. The interior lining of from to which the armor is rivsted has been placed in her turrets, and her stores are all on board.

After his interview with Secretary Foster Mr. Moit-Smith toil a reporter that his thought the new Government could be maintained without a display of force by the United States. He believed he said, that the people themselves would regulate matters, and that there would be no trouble. Mr. Smith said he believed a revolution was inevitable, but he did not think it would come so soon.

DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE SECRETIT.

Benator Morgan announced the news of the Hawaiian revolution to the Fenate in executive session this afternoon. Although it could only be considered in an informal manner, the debate occupied the greater part of the secret session. Generally the speeches seemed to favor either annoxation or the establishment of a projectorate.

favor either annexation or the establishment of a protectorate.

In opposition to these views it was asserted that the debt of Hawaii amounted to more than \$3,000,000, which was sufficient to cause this Government to halt before assuming that load. It was said by other Senators that when we seetired our coaling station at Pearl River harbor several years ago there was an agreement that England, Germany, the United States and the other great powers should keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run her own affairs. On the other hand, it was argued that while

On the other hand, it was argued that while there inight have been a tacit understanding in that direction, it was not such a contract between the powers as would preclude the United States, in the event of a request from the Government of Hawaii, from exercising the power of annexation. If, indeed, there had ever been any understanding on the subject. In support of the presumption that there was no agreement, it was shown that England had been for a year or so quietly but industriously making inroads in the islands and creating a feeding among the people which was harmful and extremely prejudical to the interests of the United States and her citizens who had invested their money in the enterprises that were developing the Islands and increasing their trade and commerce. The matter will no doubt go before the Schate in the usual way in the course of a few days, and an extended debate will be the result.

DISCUSSED INFORMALLY IN THE HOUSE.

DISCUSSED INFORMALLY IN THE HOUSE. DISCUSSED INFORMALLY IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives there was a strong feeling expressed by leading Democrats against annexation. At the same time there was an equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to step in and control the destinies of the islands. The Monroe dectrine was again upheld as a cardinal principle in our foreign policy, and as demanding the exclusion of European domination over territory so near our own.

What could we do with it, and what a lot of trouble its affairs would give us," is, perhaps, a fair summary of the statements made informally by members. It was said at the same time that the course Hawaii is adopting in seeking annexation is practically the same as that taken by Texas when it became a part of the United States.

"Texas ind achieved her independence," said Representative Sayers, when asked about the form to with Texas had an asket.

"Texas had achieved her independence," said Representative Sayers, when asked about the form in which Texas became a part of the I nion, "and Mexico had acknowledged it. The people of Texas voted in favor of annexation, and a Commission was appointed to lay the request before the United States, Sam Houston and Thomas L Rusk, her first two Senators, and the latter a protégé of Andrew Jackson, who was then out of office, being members of it. members of it.
"The United States Congress_passed the

"The United States Congress passed the necessary resolution, and give Texas power to divide at any time into four States. The people of Texas, by an overwhelming vote, accepted the resolution, and the Texas Congress ratified the act.

"It was this annexation which caused the war with Mexico, that country being willing that Texas should be an independent republic and a buffer between it and the United States, but not that this great country should be its neighbor."

THE AMERICANS IN THE REVOLT. Some of the Leaders Have Descended from Missionaries to the Islands,

Boston, Jan. 28.-The news of the Hawailar revolution is of vital interest to New England people, and to Bostonians in particular. prime movers in the affair come from this The Hon, Sanford Ballard Dole, who has

been degiared temporary President, was born

in Honolutu of American parents in 1844. His father and mother were missionaries, and landed in Honolulu in 1840, after a long journey from Maine. Pubahou College, and there chose the profes- W. R. Castle is a lawrer, and belongs to a sub-

sion of the law. His father was in moderate stantial family of bankers and planters. ircumstances, and he earned enough money himself to send himself to college here. He entered Williams College at the age of 22, and Then he entered the law office of William

Brigham of Boston and continued his studies there, attending the different sessions of the courts. After a year's study he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and soon after this returned to the Sandwich Islands. He was admitted at once to the bar of the Hawaiian kingdom. He then practised his profession as a lawyer

until 1887, when he was elevated to the Su preme bench of the kingdom. He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna P. Cate of Massachu setts. During his residence in the islands he has been an interested observer of political events, and in 1884 became a member of the Legislature. Two years later he was returned to the Leg-

islature. He took a prominent part in the reform movement which culminated in the rev. olution of 1887, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Legis lature, and restrained much rash action advocated by its other members.

The Hon. I. A. Thurston, Commissioner to the United States from the new Government, is the grandson of the Rev. Asa Thurston, who went from Fitchburg. Mass., to the Sandwich Islands in 1819 as a missionary. Mr. Thurs. ton has been closely identified with the best interests of the island kingdom for many years and took a prominent part in the revolutions in 1887 and 1889. At one time he was in the Cabinet of King

Katakaua. He is noted for his positive convic tions, his energetic manner of expressing them, and his progressive ideas. He has always been an advocate of annexation to the United States. He believes that the manifest destiny of the kingdom is to become an integral part of the United States.

Of late years he has become identified with setting forth to the outside world the attractions of the kingdom, and has been largely instrumental in building the hotel at the crater of the great volcane. Manna Loa, lie has arranged for a cycloramic exhibit of this volcane at the World's Fair.

He is in the prime of life. He is not a stranger in Washington, having been there only last year, when he carefully canvassed the opinions of the national representatives on the future of the island kingdom.

Of the present Cabinet officials two are of American parentage. Three of the four were been on the island, and one in Boston. They are associated by marriage and by years of active life with the best interests of the kingdom. They are American Havaiians, men loya I to the laterests of the kingdom. They are American Havaiians, men loya I to the laterests of the kingdom. They are associated by the laterest of the kingdom. They are american Havaiians, men loya I to the laterests of the kingdom. Exsentor Gorham D. Gilman of Gilman with the contraction of the state of the kingdom. ions, his energetic manner of expressing

and their desires are solely for its best interests.

Ex-Senator Gorham D. Gilman of Gilman Brothers, druggists of this city, who is thoroughly conversant with afairs in Hawaii and is personally acquainted with Queen Litiuo-kalani and other high officials there, said today regarding the revolution that the news was unexpected. His mail advices of Jan. 12 gave no indication of serious trouble.

The present Cabinet had been considered the best for Hawaii's interests that had been called to perform those special duties for years. During the last session of the Legislature many trying questions had been brought up, among them being an attempt to allow the saie of optum under license. The natives generally favored license.

Another perhaps more important matter was the question of chartering the lottery. At Mr. Gilman's last advices it only remained for the Queen to use her power of voto to defeat the bill.

Very strong pressure was brought to bear on her to prevent what was considered to be only a stepping stone to the absorption of the country, and even the very throne itself.

Mr. Gilman said: "This matter was broached to the Legislature some time ago, and it was thought that public opinion among the better

An Officer's Battle

House, to consist of three members, beauthorized to obtain such information, and ascertain what course the United States Government or Congress, would be inclined to take, and to report to this Legislature at an adjourned session, if the information shall, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be sufficiently important to call together the Legislature.

The report concludes by naming this Commission:

"Respired, That, in view of the unsatisfactors." He Might Have Lost But for Assistance



Officer Eugene Christine of Philadelphia.

"I was troubled the worst way with dyspen ia. Why, I cold not cut anything at breakast without distress, and when I did manage to eat a little it would all come up again. I tried almost everything I heard of to find relief, but still I suffered. At last I was told how

Hood's ' BATAL Cures felt and what Hood's Sarsaparilla would do or me by an advertisement in a paper. I deided to try the medicine, and realized all the enefit promised. It was what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually did for me that convinced me Tacony Station House, Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills cure Nauses, Sick Headache, indirection, Billoueness, Sold by all druggists.

class of natives and foreigners was so strong that it would not be able to pass.

"Advantages seem to have been taken of the absence of several very strong opposers of this octopus, and the measure passed recently by a vote of 23 to 19. The twenty-three were all natives, with only one white man in their company.

a vote of 23 to 19. The twenty-three were all natives, with only one white man in their company.

"The other foreigner in the Government, the Ministry, and a large proportion of the better educated people of the country have used their influence to prevent this scheme gaining a foothold, but the bribe has been too tempting.

"Those seeking the charter have been very profuse in their expenditure of money to secure their ends and still more profuse in their promises of the golden harvests that were to come to the islands if their scheme went through. Their offer was 'to pay the Government \$500.00 a year for the privilege of a charter extending twenty-five years.

The natives are not the class of people to take up arms. They will readily submit to the powers, as was proved at the time Lord Goo. Paulet took possession of the Islands in 1844. The islands were under the English flag for a time.

Recent Debate in Honolulu Over Trade Re

lations With Us-The Figures. Authorities in this city on Hawalian affairs all agree that this revolution is a serious affair and has nothing of the opera burlesque feature which characterized the Wilcox revolution preceding this. That picturesque rumpus was ended by a young American-Hawaiian. could play ball. The Wilcox revolutionists were barriended behind the wall of the palace grounds, and the Government had no cannon young ball player settled the battle and ended the revolution by taking some dynamite bombs and throwing them over the wall and into the camp of the dismayed revolutionists. The people engaged in this revolution are the planters, commercial and business men of the islands. This is sufficiently proved by

the standing of the men who are now on their way to Washington, commissioned by the provisional Government to negotiate a treaty of annexation. Lorrin A. Thurston, head of the Commission and a well-known lawyer, was Minister of the Interior under Kalakaua, and accepted a Cabinet office from Lillonkalani. William C. Wilder, merchant, and his brother, Samuel G., who is now dead, built the first steam callroad on the island, built the Honolulu dry dock, and started the first inter-island line of steamers. He is the owner of the steamer Claudine, which was taken off the inter-island route to Mr. Dole received his early education at the bring the Commissioners to San Francisco. Charles L. Carter is the son of the late Hawalian Minister to the United States, who negotiated the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity, which was partially abrogated by the McKinley bill, but under which a very large trade grew up between this country and the islands.

> was recently the Queen's Commissioner in negotiating a treaty with Portugal. The Commissioners are all Americans or American-Hawailans, which may account, it is thought here, for the fact that the British representative at Honolulu refused to join with the other diplomatic representatives at Honolulu in secognizing the Provisional Gov-

Joseph Marsden has held several important

offices under the Hawaiian Government, and

ernment. The President of the new Government, Sanford B. Dole. is one of the five Justices of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, and is known to be strongly American in his sentiments. He is an able lawyer and has the respect and confidence of the foreigners on the islands. President Dole is between 50 and 60 years old.

MORE TRADE WANTED WITH UR. Recent advices received from the islands by Elisha H. Allen, Hawaiian Consul for New York, relate that the prompt action of the Provisional Government in sending a commission to Washington was in the line of policy already determined by the Queen's Legislature. A committee's report to the Assembly on Jan. 5 said that "the question sembly on Jan. 5 said that "the question which appears to your committee to be of the most immediate and vital concern to Hawaii is the matter of commercial relations with the United States." As this is the question which is soon to be made prominent in Washington, and which, if anything, will strain relations between the American and British colonies on the islands, a brief synopsis of the debate on the roport is of interest. Continuing, the report says:

the report is of interest. Continuous to port says:

We therefore believe it of vital importance that every effort should be inade, and without delay, to establish these closer commercial relations with the United States, and if the United States require, in return, that they receive a lease of Pearl Harbor, we should be prepared to grant the lease.

But perhaps before giving legislative authority to the Government to negotiate such an important matter, more information ought to be obtained, showing precisely what advantages can be secured. Your committee, therefore, recommend that a committee of this

fore, recommend that a committee of this



HELP IS WANTED by the women who foring, or weak and exhausted. And, to every such woman, help is guaranteed by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion. For young girls just entering

womanhood; wo-"change of life"; women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and ev-ery woman who is "run-down" or over-worked, it is a medicine that builds up, strengthens, and regulates, no matter what the condition of the system.

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oleed. That, in view of the unsatisfactory "Resolved, That, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of existing commercial relations with the United States of America, a committee of the Hawsian Legislature, consisting of the Hon. L. A. Thurston, R. W. Wilcox, J. Nawahi, J. K. Josepa, and J. H. Wainniant, be appointed to proceed to Washington to obtain information as to the terms upon which closer commercial relations, mutually advantageous to the two countries, could probably be established between the Government of the United States and the Hawaiian kingdom."

AFRAID JOSEP. WOLLD FALL.

APRAID IOSEPA WOULD PALL.

States and the Hawaiian kingdom."

AFFAID IO-EPA WOTLD FALL.

Of this proposed committee, one, the first named, is white; one. Wileox, the leader of the previous revolution, is half white, and the other three are natives. This committee was not satisfactory to some of the Assemblymen, as is shown by the reports of the denies the next day. Representative Smith voiced this doubt of the proposed committee's ability to do the thing wante!

"The Hon, R. W. Wilcox would go to Washington, see Cleveland, and then he and his old friend Moreno would pull wires. It was of little use to send loseon, for his coinion had already been nublished in the Eramoer. He was a clergyman, it is true, but the way they do things over in America, it may be that some of the fascinating ladies in Washington will chuck him under the chin, twine their arms about him, and say that he is the best-looking man in the Commission. Iosepa may not juit, it is true; but human nature is weak, and, unless the Commission is very particularly instructed in their dutles, he may be apt to come back here and say that he has seen everybody over there and they have promised to do everything, and besides send shiploads of white women for wives for kanakas."

Representative Waipullani doubted the wisdom of sending the proposed Commission, and then Noble Thurston, a member of the "upper House, the two Houses being in joint session, said:

"Our present commercial relations with the

spher House, the two Houses being in Joint Bession, said:

"Our present commercial relations with the United States are most unsatisfactory. Although we do get rice and bananas in free under the reciprocity treaty, yet that is only for two years more. Are we going to sit down and simply say 'Good Lord deliver us' and do nothing to help the Lord? The Lord helps those who help the Lord? He Lord helps those who help themselves." He doubted the competency of the representative now at Washington; whatever he may have been in the past, he was not now up to the rough-and-tumble work necessary to carry the plans forward.

tumble work necessary to carry the plans forward.

The subject was temporarily settled, after Noble Fun's motion to suspend the rule against smoking was passed, by the adoption of an amendment to the report offered by Noble Marsden, which authorized the Queen to appoint the Commission, but which provided that two of the Commissioners should not be members of the Legislature.

It was apparent from this action that the Legislature wanted more instead of less foreign relations, which was exactly contrary to the wishes of the Queen and her native partisans. That had considerable influence in determining her Majesty to promulgate a new Constitution disfranchising all foreigners, which attempt on her part caused the revolution.

tion.

The first act, almost, of the revolutionists, now comprising the Government, was to despatch a Commission on which there is not a single native; and the haste thought necessary to ask for annexation to the United States is indicated by the destriction of the Claudies. THE REVOLUTION NO PARCE.

instead of awaiting the arrival of the regular Australian steamer on her up trip.

THE REVOLUTION NO PARCE.

A gentleman of this city, who has business relations withlifhonolule, said to a Sun reporter yesterday: "There is one thing in the accounts of the revolution which prove to me that affairs had reached a very dangerous condition when the Provisional Government overturned the monarchy. I mean the item which says that when the Queen's Cabinet refused their assent to the new Constitution, and she threatened them with the vongennee of the populace in the palace grounds, Minister of Foreign Affairs Samuel Parker fled from the palace with the other members of the Cabinet. It must be a very ugly mob that makes Parker run. Ha is a high caste half-white, over six feet tall, powerful, and personally bold. He has always been very popular with the natives, because he maintains a big native establishment on his plantation on Mauna Loa, keeping up all the old native customs in a lordly fashion. If the natives had been worked up to a witch of excitement where they would mob him, things were prettybad."

During 1801 the per centage controlled by the United States of the total trade of the islands fell off 4.39 per cent, but it was still enormously in the lead. During that year the total imports of the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which 71.16 per cent, or \$5.294, 278.57, were imported from the United States. Great Britain in the same year sold the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which 71.16 per cent, or \$5.204, 178.57, were imported from the United States. Great Britain in the same year sold the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which 71.16 per cent, of the total imports of the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which the United States. Great Britain in the same year sold the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which the United States. Great Britain in the same year sold the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which the United States. Great Britain in the same year sold the islands were \$10.258.788.27, of which the United States. G

Most of THE BUSINE'S OURS ALBEADY.

When, by the death of her brother, Kalakana, the present Queen succeeded to the Hawaiian throng it was thought that the influence of the Prince consort. John Owen Dominis, a native of Boston, would keep the American influence in the ascendency. Dominis, however, died six months after Lilluokalani heram the description of the Prince consort. John Owen Dominis, a native of Boston, would keep the American, and from that time the native influence in the ascendency. Dominis, however, died six months after Lilluokalani heram of the prince of the second of the influence increased at court, until she consented to altempt the bromulgation of a Constitution disfranchising all foreigners, including the Americans, who own about 75 per cent. of the islands productive industries.

These facts concerning the commercial causes which helped to bring about the conditions resulting in the revolution, were given to a S reporter by a merchant doing business with the islands.

"What will be the effect of the revolution?" the reporter asked in conclusion.

"It will help this country's trade," was the answer.

WHAT HAWAII IS.

Extent of the Kingdom and How Its Royalty

Was Established. The kingdom of Hawaii consists of fifteer islands in the North Pacific, only eight of which are inhabited. They are about 2,100 miles from San Francisco. The population is about 80,000, and the total area is 040 source miles. Of the population in 1890, 34,436 were natives, 15,301 Chinese, 12,300 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, and 1,344 British. Nine-tent the trade of the islands is with the United States. The exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas, and hides.

Honolulu, the capital on the Island of Oahu,

is lighted by electricity, and nearly every lead-

Honolulu, the capital on the island of Oahu, is lighted by electricity, and nearly every leading family in the town has its telephone. In 1830, 295, vessels visited the islands. The naval and military forces of the islands consist of the household guards, fixed at sixty-live men. There are no volunicer military organizations.

David Kadakaua, the seventh and probably the last king of the Hawaiians, was born in Honolulu on Nov. 10, 1836. He was educated in the roval school at Honolulu. He married the chieftiness kapiolana in 1863, and, after the death of Prince Lunalilo, on Feb. 3, 1874, he announced himself ascandidate for the throne, Prince Lunalilo having falled to proclaim a successor. Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV., the Oneen Dowager, was also a candidate, halakaua was elected by an extra session of the Legislature.
Queen Emma's partisans attacked the Legislature, but were dispersed by marines from the American and British war ships in the harbor, and the King was installed.
Queen Lilluokalani is the closes sister of King Kalakaua, who died on Jan. 20, 1831, in San Francisco. She succeeded to the throne, Her husband, John O. Dominis, long resided in Hawaii. Mr. Dominis accompanied Queen Kapiolani, Kalakaua's consort, and the dethroned Queen Lilluokalani to this country in 1887.

French Canadian Reciprocity.

Panis, Jan. 28.-At a Cabinet meeting in the lysee, to-day, M. Develle, Minister of Poreign Affairs, announced that the Dominion of Canada had reduced the duties on French wices in exchange for the concession by France of the minimum tariff on certain articles of Can-adian production.

THE STANDARD

THE STANDARD

THE STANDARD

FOLDING BED

DYING FROM MALPRACTICE

Number of Startling Revelations-Several Doctors Threatened with Criminal Prosecution.

There is no punishment too severe for those who take advantage of the sirk. A person suffering will part with his last dollar in order to find relief. The afflicted rend flaming advertisements of the wonderful cures that are being mails, and, without stonding to inquire thin the character and ability on the doctors, they fill their systems with injurious drugs and beggar themselves in paving the enormous charges of unscruptious doctors.

The Munyon Homograthic Home Remedy Company are doing much to eradicate this evil practice, and that their efforts have been a success is fully shown by the crowds of people who visit their institution daily. Here may be seen any day lawyers, merchanis, preachers, teachers, mechanics, and mothers with their children.

This Company are actounding the world and causing physicians of all schools to pender with amazement.

They coupley a number of eminent physicans.

This Company are actounding the world and causing physicians of all schools to pender with amazement.

They employ a number of eminent physicians to make examinations and give advice absolutely tree, and they have without doubt, the largest and best-equipped medical institution in the world.

This Company put up a specific for nearly every disease, and their remedies are sold by druggists, mostly for 25 cents for a cure? If see, step into a drug store and a set of a cure? If see, step into a drug store and ask for a 25-cent bottle of MUNYONS RHEUMATISM CURE. If your are not benefited in six hours call at the office and we will redund your money, ion't set this statement down as an advertising lie, or compire this company with the quark dector establishments which curse our statements.

If you have or suspect that you have anything the matter with your kidneys attend to them at once, as death closely follows this dread disease. We can refer to over 1,700 whom we have cured.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours. When the cold reaches the lungs or the bronchial tubes the cough cure should be used alternately every half hour with the cold cure. The cold cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonial used in the beginning of a cold.

The cough cure positively cures bronchile, licking in the throat, hoar-oness, loss of volce, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, hacking cough, and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too lar decomposed or covered with tubercles.

Ask your druggist for a twenty-five cent bottle, and if you are not satisfied with the effect, bring your empty vial to THE MUNYON HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY and your money will be refunded.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE stands without a rival as a Stomach Tonle and Howel out a rival as a Stomach Tonle and Howel

and your money will be refunded.

MUNYON'S DYSPETSIA CURE stands without a rival as a Stomach. Tonic and Bowel Regulator. We guarantee to cure any form of indigestion or stomach trouble, or money refunded. Price 25 cents.

Weak and generally debilitated people. funded. Price 25 cents.

Weak and generally debilitated people strengthened and lost power restored—no matter from what cause.

Headache cured in five minutes. Asthmarelleved in three minutes. Sere Throat cured in a few hours. Files. Neuralgia, and all female complaints quickly relieved and soon cured.

rured.

Thousands praise the day they came for Thousands praise the day they came for treatment. There is no guess work, no experimenting, no painful operation. No matter how difficult the case, no matter how much of the physician's time it may consume, the diagnosis will not only be thorough, it will be absolutely free. If you can be cured you will be told so; if you cannot be cured you will be told so, and not a penny to pay. No matter what the disease is, or how many doctors have falled to help you, a visit to these eminent Specialists will cost you nothing, and may save your life.

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HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES

For Sale by Druggists.

New York Discontent with the Chicago Fate Management, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are New York em ibitors to be frozen out of the Chicago Exposition ? As soon as it was definitely decided that the World's space for exhibiting our Furman steam and hot water heating boilers. On Oct. 15, 1891, the necessary papers were forwarded to us which we carefully filled out, desiring a space of 60 by 25, or 1,500 square feet of floor room, which would be as small a space on which we could possible

Treasurer Herendeen Manutacturing Company, Garava, N. Y., Jan. 24.

The Open or Closed Church

To the Enten of The Sun-Sire Happening to be hore yesterday as a stranger within the gates of your greek city, I thought to attend the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, corner Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. I was uneoldably late, and for this reason, in accordance with volumby inte, and for this reason, in accordance with the rule of the church. I was politely refused admis-tance by the pleasant-faced doorkeeper. I walked cown two or three blocks and entered the Reman Calholic Cathedral, where I was pleasantly re-ceived; the doors opened nonelessity, and I believe no one was to the least disturbed. I heard read a passage of Scripture, listened to an able sermon about the good bant Agnes, and heard in-spiring music, all calculated to exait the feelings of a true Christian. able sermon about the guarder of a spiring music, all calculated to exalt the feelings of a true Christian.

This, I must suppose, was all Christian freatment; but its effect upon me was much more favorable to the Roman Catholic Church than to the Freshyterian, of Roman Catholic Church than to the Freshyterian, of which, since the age of 15 years, I have been a mem breakers. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

A Healthy Woman Never has the blues.

Nor that "don't-care" of want-to-be-left-alone" feeling. She is always happy.

plaints crush out her life. No ovarian troubles, inflammation or ulceration, no spinal weakness, no fainting, no bloating. She is never melancholy, irri-

table, excitable, nervous, dizzy,

No painful female com-

or troubled with sleeplessness and fainting spells. Have you any of the symptoms named? Beware of the

beginning of evil. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sure cure of the cause. It may be the uterus

or womb; whatever the cause is the Vegetable Compound expels the disease and stops pain.

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